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Kentucky Demographics:

Population, Housing, Income and Labor Force in Kentucky : 1970 - 1980

Number 6
August 1981

A Special Report of the **Urban Studies Center**
University of Louisville
Population Research Unit

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Why this Report

Demographic data and information have become increasingly important in Kentucky, as well as in the rest of the United States. Such data about people and populations are crucial to public policy formulation and decisions at the state, regional and local levels. For these reasons, anticipation has been building since the late seventies for the results of the 1980 Decennial Census. More recently, frustrations have been growing over the fact that very little of the 1980 results have as yet been released because of controversy and litigation over the way the Census was conducted.

Some data, however, has become available. And the purpose of this report is to provide interested persons with the information, on a general basis, that is now available. Data and information from other relevant sources are included also to provide insights into such matters as economic conditions, household statistics, and on unemployment, marriage and divorce.

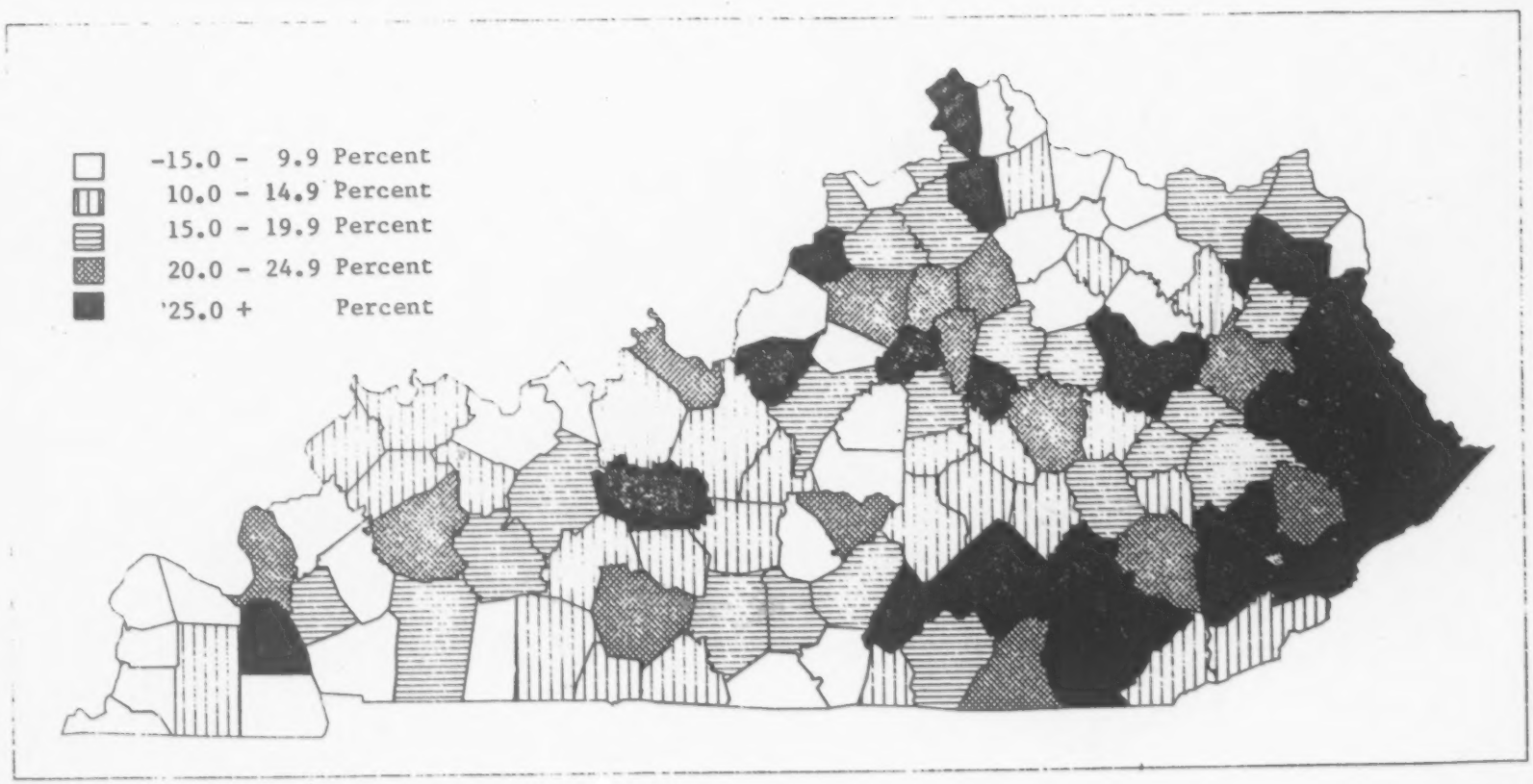
The data are presented on a regional basis. Specifically, they are for Kentucky's 15 multi-county Area Development Districts. The districts, known as ADDs, are shown on the map below along with the counties that make up each district.

Overview

Kentucky's population grew by 13.7 percent between 1970 and 1980. Similarly, the number of housing units in Kentucky also grew during the Seventies. However, the increase of housing units (28.6 percent) was more than twice the increase in the number of people.

There are several reasons for the substantial difference in the percentage changes in population and housing units. These include a marked decline in fertility rates which has affected the population size since the early Sixties, an increase in life expectancy (especially for those persons 35 years of age and older), and the development of a net in-migration pattern for the first time in decades. The change in the number of housing units was influenced largely by a rapid increase in the number of households resulting from a sharp increase in female labor force participation, the steady rise in divorce, postponement of marriage, delayed childbearing, and more persons forming households at an earlier age.

Figure 1: Population Change in Kentucky, 1970-1980
Percentages, by Counties



Population Change

Population change (Tables 1 and 2) has varied among the Area Development Districts, the most rapid growth being found in the southeastern regions of the State. As graphically illustrated in Figure 1 (opposite page), the counties which are a part of or adjacent to the seven metropolitan areas of Kentucky (i.e., Louisville, Lexington, Owensboro, Covington, Hopkinsville, Ashland, and Henderson) have tended to experience greater population increases than other counties. The only counties showing a decline in population size between 1970 and 1980 were Campbell, Fulton, Hickman, and Jefferson. Moreover, most of Kentucky's cities grew in population. Of the 10 largest cities, however four declined in population size (Louisville, Covington, Paducah and Ashland). These declines were primarily the result of a redistribution of population into the surrounding communities and contiguous counties.

Table 1. Population Change, 1970-1980
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

Area	1980 Census	1970 Census	Percent Change
STATE	3,661,433	3,220,711	13.7%
Barren River	217,041	186,279	16.5
Big Sandy	181,759	134,307	35.3
Bluegrass	547,787	458,333	19.5
Buffalo Trace	54,636	50,384	8.4
Cumberland Valley	227,557	184,502	23.3
FIVCO	140,734	122,077	15.3
Gateway	66,340	55,678	19.1
Green River	199,048	179,613	10.8
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	804,483	776,578	3.6
Kentucky River	134,437	107,245	25.4
Lake Cumberland	171,049	141,071	21.2
Lincoln Trail	217,727	190,042	14.6
Northern Kentucky	313,550	291,031	7.7
Pennyrile	204,937	176,201	16.3
Purchase	180,348	167,370	7.8

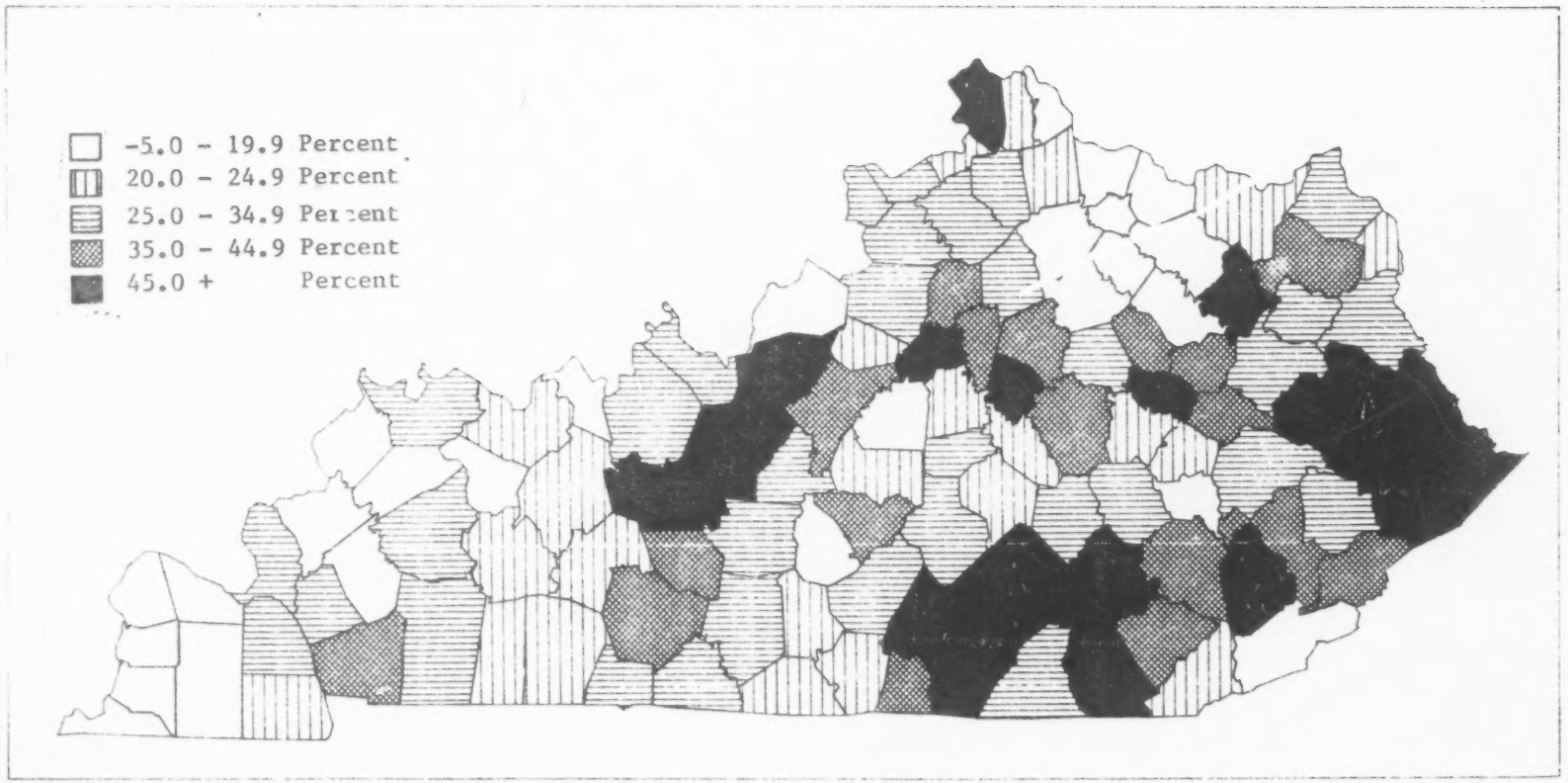
Source: Population Research Unit, Urban Studies Center, University of Louisville.

Table 2. Population Change, 1970-1980
Kentucky's 10 Largest Cities

City	1980 Census	1970 Census	Percent Change
Louisville	298,451	361,706	-17.49%
Lexington-Fayette	204,165	174,323	17.12
Owensboro	54,450	50,329	8.19
Covington	49,013	52,535	-6.70
Bowling Green	40,450	36,705	10.20
Paducah	29,315	31,627	-7.31
Hopkinsville	27,318	21,395	27.68
Ashland	27,064	29,245	-7.46
Frankfort	25,973	21,902	18.59
Henderson	24,834	22,976	8.09

Source: 1970 and 1980 Census of Population
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

Figure 2: Housing Change in Kentucky, 1970-1980
Percentages, by Counties



Housing Change

Paralleling the patterns of population change, the change in the number of housing units varied between ADD's, counties, and cities (Tables 3 and 4). The most rapid increases were found in the non-metropolitan areas, especially in the southeastern part of Kentucky. Fulton was the only county that experienced a decline in the number of housing units while Louisville was the only large city to lose housing. The percentage change in housing units in each county is illustrated in Figure 2 on the opposite page.

Table 3. Housing Unit Change, 1970-1980
Kentucky Area Development Districts.

Area	1980 Census	1970 Census	Percent Change
STATE	1,369,340	1,064,826	28.6%
Barren River	85,030	64,484	31.9
Big Sandy	63,289	41,863	51.2
Bluegrass	208,950	154,690	35.1
Buffalo Trace	20,331	17,663	15.1
Cumberland Valley	81,027	59,990	35.1
FIVCO	51,785	40,450	28.0
Gateway	23,779	17,487	36.0
Green River	73,385	60,261	21.8
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	306,646	252,471	21.5
Kentucky River	45,604	33,432	36.4
Lake Cumberland	69,868	50,699	37.8
Lincoln Trail	75,102	54,658	37.4
Northern Kentucky	116,699	95,394	22.3
Pennyrile	74,972	59,358	26.3
Purchase	72,873	61,926	17.7

Source: Population Research Unit, Urban Studies Center, University of Louisville.

Table 4: Housing Unit Changes, 1970-1980
Kentucky's 10 Largest Cities

City	1980 Census	1970 Census	Percent Change
Louisville	126,143	129,749	-2.78%
Lexington-Fayette	81,747	59,528	37.33
Owensboro	21,157	16,929	24.97
Covington	20,137	19,418	3.70
Bowling Green	15,173	11,665	30.07
Paducah	12,759	12,195	4.62
Hopkinsville	10,528	7,643	37.75
Ashland	11,418	10,772	6.00
Frankfort	11,213	7,758	44.53
Henderson	10,028	7,975	25.74

Source: 1970 and 1980 Census of Housing
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

Racial Change

Table 5 shows that the racial composition for Kentucky remained relatively stable between 1970 and 1980. Although the ADD's, like the State as a whole, have relatively small nonwhite populations, there were notable differences in the percentage change of the white and black populations in several of the ADD's. For example, eight of the ADD's had an increase in their white population between 1970 and 1980, but a decline in black population. On the other hand, the ten largest cities in Kentucky (Table 6) either had increases in both their white and black populations or decreases in both, with the changes in the black population generally being substantially less than for the white population.

Table 6. Racial Composition, 1970-1980
Kentucky's 10 Largest Cities

City	White Population 1980 Census	%	Black Population 1980 Census	%	Percent Change White 1970-80	Percent Change Black 1970-80
Louisville	212,102	71.1	84,080	28.2	-22.7	-2.3
Lexington-Fayette	174,605	85.5	27,121	13.3	14.7	26.3
Owensboro	50,823	93.3	3,277	6.0	7.8	5.2
Covington	45,493	92.8	3,228	6.6	-7.3	-3.1
Bowling Green	35,383	87.5	4,611	11.4	8.9	24.7
Paducah	23,619	80.6	5,486	18.7	-9.5	-0.1
Hopkinsville	20,284	74.3	6,836	25.0	27.2	29.9
Ashland	26,252	97.0	725	2.7	-7.8	-1.2
Frankfort	22,628	87.1	3,137	12.1	21.3	18.5
Henderson	22,093	89.0	2,614	10.5	8.0	4.9

Source: 1970 and 1980 Census of Population
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

Table 5. Racial Composition, 1970-1980
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

	White Population 1980 Census	%	Black Population 1980 Census	%	Percent Change White 1970-80	Percent Change Black 1970-80
STATE	3,379,648	92.3	259,490	7.1	13.3	12.4
Barren River	202,401	93.3	13,810	6.4	17.3	5.9
Big Sandy	180,843	99.5	544	0.3	35.4	-5.1
Bluegrass	497,002	90.7	47,031	8.6	19.7	13.7
Buffalo Trace	52,902	96.8	1,656	3.0	9.4	-16.3
Cumberland Valley	222,951	98.0	3,971	1.7	24.0	-10.6
FIVCO	139,147	98.9	1,260	0.9	15.0	27.9
Gateway	64,415	97.1	1,693	2.6	19.6	-3.3
Green River	187,290	94.1	10,908	5.5	10.9	3.9
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	683,689	85.0	114,785	14.3	1.4	14.2
Kentucky River	133,051	99.0	1,160	0.9	26.4	-11.2
Lake Cumberland	166,988	97.6	3,686	2.2	21.8	-2.8
Lincoln Trail	196,904	90.4	16,878	7.8	11.8	30.0
Northern Kentucky	306,801	97.8	5,354	1.7	7.6	-0.1
Pennyrile	176,600	86.2	25,763	12.6	14.1	22.9
Purchase	168,664	93.5	10,991	6.1	8.1	-1.8

Source: Population Research Unit, Urban Studies Center,
University of Louisville

Change in Age and Sex Ratios

Age and Sex distributions are essential to explaining and forecasting population change. Table 7 shows that the major patterns found for Kentucky and its ADD's regarding changes in the age distribution are: (1) the age cohort 0 - 19 years either declined or grew substantially less than older age groups; (2) the 20 - 64 age group tended to have the greatest percentage change of the three age cohorts; and (3) the older age group of persons 65 years and older tended to exhibit similar rates of change as the 20 - 64 age cohort, and generally had much larger change rates than the 0 - 19 age group.

All these variations in the age distribution were primarily a result of the variations found in past and present fertility rates. For example, the sharp decline in fertility rates since 1960 resulted in fewer children being born which, in turn, caused the 0 - 19 age cohort to have a declining proportion of the total population, and the 20 - 64 and 65+ age groupings to have marked increases in their percentage of the total population.

The sex distribution in Kentucky has tended to be very stable over several decades. There is approximately 96 males for every 100 females in Kentucky's population. This sex ratio is very similar in all the ADD's, except Lincoln Trail and Pennyrile where the military installations of Fort Knox and Fort Campbell are located, respectively.

Table 7. Change in Age-Sex Composition, 1970-1980
Kentucky and Area Development Districts*

	Percent Change of Persons 1970-80			Sex Ratio	
	0 - 19	20 - 64	65+	1980	1970
STATE	-2.80	24.44	22.00	95.64	96.30
Barren River	3.07	23.87	25.65	95.19	95.91
Big Sandy	14.27	54.03	31.03	98.88	97.59
Bluegrass	7.92	26.39	26.07	94.26	94.21
Buffalo Trace	-5.94	17.78	14.38	94.86	96.58
Cumberland Valley	6.23	38.40	20.82	95.58	94.98
FIVCO	-3.17	27.54	23.78	95.21	95.71
Gateway	6.58	27.87	23.05	98.68	99.42
Green River	-3.19	20.82	15.59	94.83	95.13
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	-13.24	13.50	19.07	90.18	92.60
Kentucky River	4.42	44.81	26.46	97.34	98.03
Lake Cumberland	3.51	33.32	25.08	95.86	96.68
Lincoln Trail	3.52	22.48	22.50	106.54	122.05
Northern Kentucky	-5.62	16.37	16.58	92.70	92.57
Pennyrile	9.81	21.34	14.90	100.02	103.57
Purchase	-5.48	14.54	14.24	93.38	93.09

*The 1980 population figure used to calculate the above data are taken from the 1979 Update to the State's Official Population Projections. These figures were produced for the Commonwealth by the Urban Studies Center of the University of Louisville and adjusted to the Advance Final 1980 Census Population Counts.

Population Density

Since the growth in Kentucky has been moderate, the increase in the population density (i.e., persons per square mile) has also tended to be moderate (Table 8). The ADD's experiencing the largest changes in population also experienced the greatest changes in their population density between 1970 and 1980.

Table 8: Population Density, 1970-1980
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

Area	Square Miles	Population Density 1980	Population Density 1970
STATE	39,655	92.3	81.2
Barren River	3,958	54.8	46.9
Big Sandy	1,979	91.8	67.9
Bluegrass	4,316	126.9	106.0
Buffalo Trace	1,379	39.6	36.5
Cumberland Valley	3,239	70.3	57.0
FIVCO	1,572	89.5	77.7
Gateway	1,360	48.8	40.9
Green River	2,614	76.1	68.7
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	1,870	430.2	415.3
Kentucky River	2,573	52.2	41.5
Lake Cumberland	3,613	47.3	39.0
Lincoln Trail	3,318	65.6	57.3
Northern Kentucky	1,672	187.5	173.9
Pennyrile	3,792	54.0	46.5
Purchase	2,400	75.1	69.7

Source: Population Research Unit, Urban Studies Center, University of Louisville.

Household Statistics

The selected household statistics shown in Table 9 indicate that Kentucky and each of its ADD's increased in the number of households between 1970 and 1980, and declined in the number of persons per household. These household statistics were influenced by the same factors that caused the number of housing units to increase.

Table 9. Household Statistics, 1970-1980
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

Area	Total Households		Percent Change	Persons per Household	
	1980	1970	1970-80	1980	1970
STATE	1,263,565	1,064,451	18.71	2.82	3.20
Barren River	76,353	59,122	29.14	2.75	3.00
Big Sandy	58,894	38,324	53.67	3.07	3.50
Bluegrass	193,387	142,623	35.59	2.70	3.10
Buffalo Trace	18,856	15,948	18.23	2.87	3.20
Cumberland Valley	74,935	54,441	37.64	3.00	3.30
FIVCO	47,985	37,089	29.38	2.90	3.30
Gateway	21,938	16,011	37.02	2.87	3.20
Green River	69,518	55,867	24.43	2.79	3.10
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	288,138	240,092	20.01	2.[illegible]	3.20
Kentucky River	42,625	29,675	43.64	3.12	3.60
Lake Cumberland	59,803	44,352	34.84	2.82	3.20
Lincoln Trail	66,919	49,246	35.89	3.00	3.40
Northern Kentucky	107,903	89,551	20.49	2.87	3.20
Pennyrile	68,947	54,339	26.88	2.80	3.00
Purchase	67,365	56,985	18.22	2.60	2.90

Source: Population Research Unit, Urban Studies Center, University of Louisville.

Economic Characteristics

Table 10 reports the estimated 1979 median family income, number and percent of families below poverty, and the 1978 average household income for Kentucky and its 15 ADD's. The Bluegrass, Green River, KIPDA, and Northern Kentucky Area Development Districts had 1979 median family incomes larger than the State average ($13,700).

There were nearly 387,000 Kentucky families (40 percent of all families) below the poverty level in 1979. The majority of the ADD's (10) had a larger percentage of total families below the poverty level than the State as a whole. The average household income for Kentucky in 1978 was $18,000. Concomitantly, most ADD's had average household incomes less than the State.

Table 10: Selected Economic Characteristics, 1978 and 1979
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

AREA	Median Family Income (1979)	Number of Families Below Poverty (1979)	Percent of All Families	Average Household Income (1978)
STATE	$13,700	386,900	40.0	$18,800
Barren River	$11,300	25,220	43.0	$16,200
Big Sandy	9,600	22,320	49.0	18,500
Bluegrass	15,000	52,910	37.0	19,000
Buffalo Trace	11,100	6,280	43.0	14,700
Cumberland Valley	8,400	31,530	54.0	15,600
FIVCO	13,100	17,600	46.0	19,000
Gateway	10,400	7,680	46.0	15,100
Green River	14,700	21,720	40.0	20,400
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	17,500	69,874	32.0	22,700
Kentucky River	7,500	19,730	60.0	16,100
Lake Cumberland	9,500	23,720	50.0	13,200
Lincoln Trail	12,300	18,540	35.0	15,500
Northern Kentucky	17,000	26,730	32.0	20,700
Pennyrile	12,100	25,110	44.0	17,500
Purchase	13,200	18,130	34.0	17,500

Source: 1980 Annual Housing Report for Kentucky,
Urban Studies Center, University of Louisville

Unemployment and Labor Force

The Kentucky unemployment rate rose from 5.3 percent in 1970 to 8.1 percent in 1980. This increase in unemployment was shared by all Area Development Districts, except the Big Sandy ADD, where the unemployment rate declined from 10.2 in 1970 to 7.8 in 1980 (see Table 11).

The percent of females participating in the labor force increased significantly during the Seventies. In 1978, 80 percent of all males and 48.5 percent of all females 16 years and older were participating in Kentucky's labor force (Table 12). Nine of the ADD's had greater percentages of their male and female populations 16 years and older participating in the labor force than the State. The largest percentages of males and females in the labor force tend to be found in the larger metropolitan areas, especially those with an industrial base and/or major university.

Table 11: Labor Force and Unemployment Rates, 1970 and 1980
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

Area	1970 Total Labor Force	1970 Unempl'mnt Rate	1980 Total Labor Force	1980 Unempl'mnt Rate
STATE	1,154,123	5.3	1,620,000	8.1
Barren River	75,031	5.4	102,377	9.3
Big Sandy	32,450	10.2	65,326	7.8
Bluegrass	200,168	4.3	281,072	5.9
Buffalo Trace	17,297	3.2	23,443	8.6
Cumberland Valley	48,111	10.5	82,576	10.2
FIVCO	40,116	7.3	54,137	10.5
Gateway	18,103	8.3	27,283	11.2
Green River	63,497	6.0	98,783	7.1
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	347,903	3.8	379,601	7.8
Kentucky River	23,938	10.0	41,102	11.5
Lake Cumberland	46,907	7.5	72,469	9.5
Lincoln Trail	47,904	7.4	76,528	9.2
Northern Kentucky	67,139	2.0	143,070	6.4
Pennyrile	60,059	5.8	88,729	8.8
Purchase	65,500	6.3	83,504	9.9

Source: Research and Statistics Branch
Bureau for Manpower Services
Kentucky Department for Human Resources

Table 12: Labor Force by Sex, 1978
Kentucky and Area Development Districts

AREA	Population Age 16 and over		Percent of Total Population in Labor Force	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
STATE	1,161,860	1,293,012	80.0	48.5
Barren River	69,616	74,902	86.0	53.9
Big Sandy	56,888	59,998	68.5	43.8
Bluegrass	167,517	184,213	95.1	58.4
Buffalo Trace	18,384	19,996	72.5	45.0
Cumberland Valley	72,454	80,071	68.3	41.7
FIVCO	45,980	50,532	65.4	40.2
Gateway	19,799	20,716	79.9	51.5
Green River	64,059	72,081	82.8	49.7
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	254,957	298,616	84.9	48.9
Kentucky River	42,412	45,434	58.0	36.6
Lake Cumberland	57,045	61,299	73.0	45.8
Lincoln Trail	63,523	67,059	68.9	44.0
Northern Kentucky	100,732	114,645	78.6	46.6
Pennyrile	66,093	73,404	80.5	48.9
Purchase	62,401	70,046	80.3	48.3

Source: 1979-80 Kentucky Deskbook of Economic Statistics, Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Marriage and Divorce

Marriage and divorce rates have changed substantially between 1970 and 1979 (Table 13). The marriage rates for Kentucky and its Area Development Districts have generally declined over this period. There were, however, three ADD's that demonstrated slight increases in their marriage rates (Green River, KIPDA and Lincoln Trail). Although the State and most of the ADD's experienced small increases in their divorce rates between 1970 and 1979, the divorce rate in the Barren River ADD declined slightly.

Table 13. Marriage and Divorce Rates 1970 and 1979 for Kentucky and Area Development Districts

	1970		1979	
AREA	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
STATE	11.3	3.3	9.6	4.6
Barren River	9.6	3.2	6.0	2.5
Big Sandy	7.7	4.1	6.2	4.6
Bluegrass	10.5	4.2	10.1	5.8
Buffalo Trace	13.4	2.5	10.2	3.7
Cumberland Valley	11.6	2.8	6.1	3.9
FIVCO	14.7	2.8	7.1	4.1
Gateway	12.9	3.2	10.6	5.5
Green River	9.6	3.2	10.9	4.1
KIPDA (Ky. Part)	9.5	4.0	10.2	6.4
Kentucky River	8.9	2.7	5.8	3.0
Lake Cumberland	8.2	1.9	7.9	2.8
Lincoln Trail	10.0	2.7	10.3	4.6
Northern Kentucky	22.7	2.0	16.8	2.1
Pennyrile	9.7	3.3	8.1	4.6
Purchase	10.9	3.2	10.9	3.8

Source:

Kentucky Vital Statistics,
State Center for Health Statistics
Bureau for Health Services
Kentucky Department for Human Resources

THE KENTUCKY DEMOGRAPHICS SERIES

Kentucky Demographics is a continuing series of special reports developed by the Population Research Unit of the Urban Studies Center. Previous reports, which are available at the Urban Studies Center at the prices indicated, have dealt with the following subjects:

Number 1 Kentucky Demographics: Kentucky and the 1980 Census. June 1980. Out of print; not available.

Number 2 Kentucky Demographics: Migration Patterns of Kentucky's Older Population. November 1980. $1.00 plus 25 cents postage.

Number 3 Kentucky Demographics: Transportation Needs of Kentucky's Older Population. March 1981.

Number 4 Kentucky Demographics: Preliminary Subcounty Population Estimates, 1980-1985. February 1981. No charge; 25 cents postage.

Number 5 Change in the Black Population of Kentucky: 1960 - 1980. August 1981. $2.00 plus 25 cents postage.